

and Geographical Society of Vienna; and in 1863, a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France. In 1860 he received the honour of knighthood, in 1867 he received the Lalande Prize of the Institute of France, and in 1869 a Royal Medal of the Royal Society.

The House of Assembly at Cape Town agreed to the following resolution on July 17, 1879:—"That this House desires to express its deep sense of the signal services rendered by the late Sir Thomas Maclear, Knt., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., to the general cause of astronomical and geographical science while in charge of the Royal Observatory, Cape Town, and also to the material interests of the colony in the practical application of his researches; and, furthermore, its high appreciation of his devotion for a long period of years to the cause of South African exploration and civilisation; and that this resolution be recorded in the journals of the House."

HENRY MANN, late of Sperrn Bank, near Cleckheaton, died at 15 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, on August 20, 1879, aged 73. He was attached to astronomy, and possessed a valuable instrument; he was also a distinguished amateur musician. He was elected a Fellow of the Society on May 12, 1871.

JOHN NETWON PEILL, B.D., was born at Liverpool on December 14, 1808. He was educated at the Royal Institution in that town, and afterwards at Queen's College, Cambridge. He graduated as Seventh Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos, 1831, and was soon after elected a fellow of his college, of which he became also tutor and bursar. He was rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, from 1843 until 1853, when he was presented by his college to the rectory of Newton Toney, in the diocese of Salisbury. He became also rural dean of Amesbury, and diocesan inspector of schools. A most active and energetic clergyman, he was well known for his administrative abilities, especially in connection with schools for the poorer classes. He possessed some good astronomical instruments, and made many observations in his little country Observatory, but the mathematical side of astronomy had for him the most interest. He died on June 12, 1879. He was elected a Fellow of the Society on January 12, 1869.

JOHN EDMUND RICHARD was the son of John Richard, of St. Martin's Lane, and was born in London in 1818. He received the greater part of his education privately, and early in life joined his father in the old-established firm of Richard & Wilson, wholesale stationers, St. Martin's Lane, London. Mr. Richard's love of scientific pursuits was manifested in his younger days, and he appears to have dipped into most sciences; but circum-

stances having thrown him much into the society of astronomers, he for many years took up that branch of science as his favourite recreation. He built himself an observatory in the grounds surrounding his house at West Hill, Wandsworth, and furnished it with one of Cooke's Equatoreals and a Transit Instrument by Simms. Here he carried on a series of observations which probably were known to but few even of his intimate friends, his retiring nature preventing him from giving that publicity to his works which some of them deserved.

His delight was to surround himself with men interested in science, and his great hospitality and warm-heartedness were of assistance to many. He enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing a family grow up around him who took great interest in their father's scientific pursuits. He died on October 24, 1879, after an illness, not of long duration, but of intense suffering. He was elected a Fellow of the Society on June 10, 1859.

JOHN WATERHOUSE, F.R.S., was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, on August 3, 1806.

His father, John Waterhouse, of Well Head, was the representative of a family which, for 400 years, had been intimately connected with the prosperity of the town and neighbourhood.

Very early in life he evinced a decided taste for scientific studies, and the training which he received at school only served to increase this preference, and enabled him to obtain a sufficient knowledge of mathematics, which he turned to good account in after years in the various branches of physical research to which he gave attention.

A certain weakness of constitution, which prevented him in his youth from great physical exertion, only seemed to stimulate his mental activity; and when, in search of change of climate with a view to invigorated health, he undertook a voyage round the world, the training which he had received and the bent of his mind enabled him to record his observations in a journal which is a storehouse of scientific facts and notices, and which, had not his modesty shrunk from having it printed, would have proved the record of a "scientific expedition" when such journeys were far less numerous and attended by far greater inconveniences than at present. During this voyage his love of nature and the wide range of his scientific tastes acquired an increased stimulus; and when he returned home his experience in observation and his knowledge of natural phenomena in different parts of the world enabled him to enter with renewed pleasure into the less active study of the physical sciences.

He established an astronomical and meteorological observatory, and in connection with the latter published a few years ago a complete work on the "Meteorology of Halifax," which may be regarded as a model for all such local observations.

Practical botany also engaged his attention, and his gardens